

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1798.

## ROME, 3d Floreal.

HERE are 30,000 Neapolitans upon the frontiers; the great roads are defended with batteries, as if the royalty of Naples was menaced with an invasion. We learn that the king has advanced as far as Civitella du Tronto. The animosity against the French is communicated to some communes of the Roman republic, by the religious and political emissaries. There have been two movements, in which many French have been killed.

## ANCONA, 4th Floreal.

Two half brigades are at this moment about to embark at this port, to take part in the grand expedition; it gives rise to a thousand conjectures as to their object, but it is not believed their destination is against Naples.

## VIENNA, 9 Floreal.

The French ambassador has left here one of his servants to sell the remainder of his furniture; in order to protect them from any kind of dispute they were allowed a strong guard till the moment of their departure, which took place on the 7th.

## RASTADT, May 14.

In the answer of the French plenipotentiaries to the last note of the Imperial deputies, they insist on the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, that the navigation of the Rhine shall be common to both nations, and participated by no others except by mutual consent. The islands of the Rhine to belong to the republic: they express a hope too that the free navigation of all the large rivers and especially the Danube be granted them—they reserve the fortresses and territory of Kell on the right bank; not indeed with a view of aggrandizement, but for the sake of tranquillity, and to prevent all occasion of quarrel—they demand the demolition of Ehrenbreitstein, the delivery of Cassel with the fortifications of Mayence. On these conditions, so moderate and mutually agreeable, being performed, the French troops to be withdrawn from the right bank. An immediate answer is expected—this is not the time for temporising.

(Signed) TRIELHARD and BONNIER.

## GENOA, 11th Floreal, (April 30.)

The French troops commenced embarking yesterday. They set sail this morning with a pretty favourable wind. The convoy of more than 50 vessels, is escorted by a French frigate of 36 guns, 2 gabarres, and a Genoese brigantine; its destination is Toulon road, which is the general rendezvous. There remain here yet a corps of cavalry, and the guides of Buonaparte. As soon as the 14th demi-brigade arrives, a convoy of near 30 sail will proceed to the same destination.

## VENICE, 6th Floreal.

It is reported from Udine, that the Imperial troops which are in this city and the environs, have received orders to keep themselves in readiness to march.

It is said from Trieste, that the arms which are placed under the gate of the hotel of the French consul have been covered with dirt, in the night. M. De Baron de Bridge, governor, had them immediately repaired, and has promised a reward to those who will discover the authors of this insult; notwithstanding which, the consul quitted Trieste the day following.

## 7 Floreal.

It is believed here, that the conspiracy discovered at Florence, has given rise to the journey of the marquis of Montefredini to Vienna.

Letters from Florence of the 2d of this month, say that the conspirators intended to seize the grand duke, and to set fire to the churches of Saint Esprit, Saint Marc, and the new church of Sainte Marie—Whilst the conflagration and alarm was general, they designed to make themselves masters of the forts, and published divers proclamations. Many of these printed proclamations have already been found. At Florence the greatest precautions are taken to quell every seditious movement. The troops are provided with cartridges.

## PETERSBURG, 16 Germinal.

The excesses committed by the French emigrants, and chiefly the conduct of the emigrants of the corps of Conde in Volhynia, where they were garrisoned, has irritated the Russians. Paul I. has signified to the emperor prince of Conde, the peremptory order to quit Petersburg instantly.

The emperor has received new complaints against the French emigrants, who are troublesome to his subjects, and who insult the inhabitants; he has ordered the instant transportation of some to Tobrook, in Siberia, others to Kamtschatka, and even to Archangel, under the 67th degree of longitude.

## LONDON, May 1.

Yesterday accounts were received in town from Vienna to the following effect, and which may be perfectly relied on.

General Bernadotte, the French ambassador at Vienna, had for some time past conducted himself in a manner which had given great offence to the people of that city—He at length, one evening, hoisted the tri-coloured flag in the front of his hotel. The commissary of the district sent to remonstrate with him upon the proceeding, but Bernadotte paid no attention to the message of the commissary. A mob soon assembled round the hotel, tore down the flag, broke the windows of the hotel, and drew two carriages of the ambassadors into the street, which they broke in pieces.—Bernadotte, exasperated at these proceedings, had, before these advices left Vienna, giving notice to the court of his determination to quit that place and repair immediately to Paris, for the purpose of laying his complaint before the Directory.

It appears that count Cobenzel, having received directions from his court to quit Rastadt, which were brought to him by a courier on the 14th ultimo, quitted that place on the following day. On account of the distance from Vienna to Rastadt, it should seem the count could not have quitted the place in consequence of what occurred at Vienna relative to Bernadotte on the 18th; but there are politicians, who doubtless will be of opinion that there exists some connections between the two events.

This last letter from Rastadt states, that the French plenipotentiaries and the deputies of the empire, live together on the most friendly terms. Fetes appear to be as frequent there as in the French metropolis.

The associations in the cities of London and Westminster, are become so numerous, that it is calculated, that at the end of the present month, there will be upwards of 40,000 armed persons in the metropolis only, independent of the regulars. Those who enlist comprehend all descriptions of rank, from the peer to the artisan.

## May 2.

The disturbance at Vienna having, in the present crisis, much agitated the public mind, we are happy to add the following extract from another letter relative to that event, dated April 14.

“Count Perger, minister of state and general police, has issued the following proclamation, respecting the affray which yesterday took place in, and before the French ambassador's palace.

“His majesty the emperor has received, with the utmost satisfaction, the various proofs of loyalty and attachment, manifested by the good citizens of this metropolis on so many occasions, since his accession to the throne; and these proofs are the more pleasing to his paternal feelings, as they were always attended with love of order, propriety of conduct, and peaceful demeanour.—For the first time his majesty learned yesterday, to his great displeasure, that some inhabitants of this capital, deviating from the path of lawful order, and led astray by an ill judged zeal, allowed themselves to commit several acts of violence in the house of the French ambassador, and to disturb the public tranquillity and peace. His majesty expects that from this moment no well disposed citizen, either directly or indirectly, will encourage any further assemblage, but on the contrary will exert himself to the utmost extent of his abilities to restore order and tranquillity. But if contrary to this expectation, any inhabitant of this city, should attempt again to disturb the peace of their fellow citizens, the same shall be prosecuted and punished according to the utmost rigour of the law.

Seven hundred and eighty vessels, capable of carrying one hundred men each, one cannon, and drawing not more than eighteen inches of water, are slated to be building between Calais and the Texel, and are to be ready in three weeks.

The Directory, it would appear, wish to avoid committing themselves upon the business at Vienna, until they shall have had more time to deliberate; for the Redacteur is silent respecting the official steps that have been taken in consequence of the affair, and the unofficial journals only have yet been resorted to for the purpose of proclaiming to France the lively sorrow of the court of Vienna, in consequence of a Jewish act of the mobility, which it altogether disavows!

A circumstance likely to produce more serious consequences than the preceding, is the death of Jean Bon St. Andre, who has been decapitated by the dey of Algiers, regardless of the vengeance that might be expected to be attempted by the great nation, for such an act committed on the person of one of its accredited agents! We are not informed of circumstances that led to this catastrophe; but should it be confirmed, we would not be surprised should the learned expedition, prepared for Egypt, be ordered to pay the dey a visit in its passage, merely to give him a little schooling on the respect due to strangers.

A letter from Rastadt, of the 21st of April, states, that on the 8th a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded and signed between the emperor and king of Prussia. It is not, however, conceived that this alliance has for its object the renewal of a continental war. Its only object is to concert measures respecting the indemnities to be required by the two courts of Germany, and to oppose with combined force the propagation of republican principles on the right bank of the Rhine, and left of Germany. It is also stated that general Hatty's army has passed over to the right bank of the Rhine, and that the Prussians and Hessians have likewise made several military movements.

The French general who commands in the island of Corsica, has issued a proclamation, stating that the squadron assembled at that island has failed for the purpose of co-operating in the expedition against England.

We (Star) have already stated our opinion that the late tumultuous attack made by the populace of Vienna upon the residence of the French minister would not produce any serious rupture between Austria and the Directory, as Germany, though humbled by the events or late hostilities, was still in a very different situation, from that in which the pope, when they fought a cause of quarrel with him. We stated that a disposition to receive, and give explanation, would probably be manifested, rather than to appeal to arms; and the French journals, which we have this day received by express, up to the 1st instant, inclusive, seem to establish the solidity of our conjecture.

From these papers it appears, that when the accounts of that tumult reached Paris, every artifice was used to impress the public mind with an idea that the populace were stirred up to the part they acted by the ministers of England and Russia, who were hurt at the marked attention paid to the ministers of France by the court of Vienna.

A letter from Toulon of the 20th Germinal, announces that a grand expedition is preparing in that port; an army of 14,000 men, taken from the army of Italy, and from some of the divisions of the interior, had arrived the 4th Prairial, and to sail with a strong squadron.

## (The Echo.)

They write from Auxerre, that an immense convoy of all sorts of husbandry tools has just passed by there, destined for Toulon, and that there is no longer any doubt that the expedition which is preparing is intended as a descent in Egypt; and to prepare, by opening a canal there, the means of destroying the English commerce in India.

## [Chef du Cabinet.]

A letter from Corsica states, that the coral fisheries on the coasts of Africa have been abundant, the sailors having been taken away by the French for some expedition, the object of which is not known. We have good reason to believe, however, says the French journalist, that the French fleet in the port of Genoa is destined to take possession of Sardinia, with the consent of the congress of Turin.

A great number of Piedmontese patriots, who have taken refuge at Milan and Genoa, have formed themselves into an army, and are marching into Piedmont and they have already, (if rumor is to be believed) planted the tree of liberty in several places, and are attacking their oppressors in every direction.

Letters from Stetin, dated the 13th of April, say that great discontents prevail at Moscow, and at Petersburg, that the new system adopted by Paul, and still more his follies, have turned many people against him. His ridiculous sumptuary laws, and the strictness with which they are executed, have occasioned many foreigners of all nations to quit Russia.

## May 7.

Letters from Coblenz announce that Ehrenbreitstein will not long hold out.

Extract of a private letter from Hamburg, dated April 24.

“The French minister Rynear went a week since ambassador to Naples. The French consul Lagot, with the concurrence of Leonard Bourdon, has established three clubs, in two of which all persons who choose to associate are admitted. Above 500 members are initiated and among them several resident Englishmen. The third, at the consul's own house, is devoted to French citizens. Their second monthly fraternal dinner was held about a week since.

“Two instalments have been remitted to the French of the 230,000l. which Leonard Bourdon wickedly imposed upon this city; and in order to remunerate the chamber, an additional tonnage upon shipping is speedily to take place.

“In consequence of the arrears of the insolent Directory, to seize all English property on board neutral vessels, your government acted very wisely in appointing a strong convoy, two of which have lately arrived; so that their wicked intentions to rob the trade of this city, which they have so unmercifully sneered at, through the good conduct of our rulers, fallen short of their views, and has given the English shipping a manifest advantage. It results from thence that the

neutral vessels can scarcely obtain a freight. If the wisdom of the English government would add a good floor and a cutter, to give an account of the small privateers, the carrying trade would be altogether in the hands of the English, which would make them amends for the loss upon the value of their goods.

"The glut of manufactured English goods at this market is so sensibly felt, that it has greatly diminished the prices. Public auctions are daily held, and the goods frequently sell under prime cost, particularly cotton and woollen.

"Notwithstanding the supposed flourishing state of the Hamburgers, bankruptcies are frequent—Within a short time there have been three great failures, viz.

J. M. D. Liensau, for about 840,000 marca banco,

G. Laffer, 200,000,

J. C. Knauth, 620,000,

Amounting altogether to nearly 1,95,000l. sterling."

#### SIR SYDNEY SMITH.

Sir Sydney Smith, it appears, has made his escape from Paris. He arrived in town yesterday. The following is one of the various accounts given in the different papers, of the manner in which he obtained his liberty:

"We are happy to state the arrival of Sir Sydney Smith, who reached the admiralty yesterday afternoon, at a quarter past one o'clock, in a post chaise, from Portsmouth, (to which place he made his escape from France on Saturday evening, in a manner as astonishing as it was fortunate) accompanied by Mr. Wright, his clerk, and a French emigrant, who were confined in the same prison with him, namely, the Temple, at Paris. The circumstances attending their fortunate escape, as far as we have been able to collect them, were as follow:—The three prisoners were ordered by the Executive Directory to be removed from the capital to another part of the country. After travelling in a carriage a few leagues, they came to a small town, where there was a serious election riot, which the municipal officers in vain attempted to quell. The guard over the captives were called upon to assist, while the drivers and all the inhabitants were directing their whole attention to the tumultuous scene passing.

"This favourable moment was seized by the prisoners, who left the coach, and escaped out of the town. The emigrant knew the country; he led them through bye-roads, and in the night they took shelter in a wood. In this way they travelled upwards of one hundred miles, calling only at some obscure wine-houses, to refresh themselves. Sir Sydney's perfect knowledge of the French language, and his unembarrassed behaviour, returned them from suspicion, and facilitated their escape. At length they reached the coast, which the emigrant was well acquainted with. In a small creek they found an open boat with oars, into which they instantly jumped and put to sea without loss of time.—After tugging and rowing till they were almost worn out, the Argo frigate, captain Bowen, hove in sight, to whom they made the best signals in their power, and happily they were taken up, and safely landed at Portsmouth, on Saturday evening, from which place they immediately set off for town.

On their arrival at the admiralty, an express was sent off to Earl Spencer, at Wimbledon, who came to town immediately. His lordship warmly congratulated Sir Sydney on his escape, and invited him to dine with him; previous to which the enterprising knight paid a visit to the prince of Wales and the duke of York. Sir Sydney is in good health, but his appearance is in some degree indicative of the severities he has endured.

(Morning Herald)

May 8.

A report is in circulation, that the Island of Jersey is taken by the French. We have endeavoured to trace from what quarter the intelligence came, and believe there is nothing in it. All that we have heard is, that a vessel is arrived in Cawland bay, the master of which says he heard a heavy cannonade in that quarter, which continued a very long time.

Sir Sydney Smith attended the board of admiralty yesterday, to inform their lordships of the particulars of his escape. He is also said to have given their lordships some information relative to the state of France, and the army of England, part of which he saw on his journey to the coast.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, May 7th.

"On Friday night the town was thrown into serious alarm by the landing of a large party of Frenchmen from the Proserpine frigate, who, with cutlasses and pistols, assaulted the inhabitants, and carried off 53, of all descriptions; about one half of them are sent to the fleet off the 1st exel."

#### PORTLAND, July 2.

Saturday arrived schooner Harmony, captain Shaw, 6 days from Passamaquoddy. A gentleman who came passenger, and who left Halifax 12 days since, informs that ten French privateers had been brought in there within a few weeks. A 20 gun ship and 4 other French privateers, had attacked the British frigate Thetis, which, after a severe engagement, sunk the 20 gun ship, and took the other four, and carried them into Halifax. A captain Williams, of a French privateer, who had taken upwards of 70 American vessels, had been taken and carried into Halifax.

(Accounts of a later date from Halifax, do not even mention the above.)

#### NEW-YORK, July 9.

By the ship Fox, capt. Gardner, in 44 days from Bordeaux, we have received papers to the 22d May. Only two passengers, French gentlemen, came in this vessel. The captain informs, that a general embargo throughout France, of all privateers, as well as merchantmen, was expected certainly to take place in 8 or

10 days after his sailing, and to continue an indefinite time, with the view of getting every thing in readiness for the promised invasion of England. There were at Bordeaux about 40 transports, from 600 to 1000 tons, which can carry about the same number of men. A 74 full built had been by accident burnt in some southern port of France, and another 74 going to Brest had been taken by the British. A great number of French privateers had been taken this spring. The Elizabeth, of New-York, capt. Skinner, came from the Ile of France, of 700 tons, and laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. had arrived at Bordeaux. La Triphena, of Philadelphia, captain M. Griffin, coming from Girona, in Spain, had also entered the port.

The papers further mention that the Austrian government has prohibited the admission of any foreign papers except German and English, into the Venetian territories. A new coalition is talked of between Austria, Prussia, and Russia and Great-Britain. To effect this the French journalist mentions the English lavish their gold and promises. The Austrian troops are said to be every where in motion. Gen. Spork, commander of the Imperial army in the Tyrol, had arrived on the 30th April at Inspruck, and other generals were expected. By an order from Vienna all the frontiers places were put in the best state of defence—supplied with provisions and filled with troops. A number of wine merchants at Paris had broken to the amount of three or four millions. A letter from Hamburg, mentions, that the English merchandise there is valued at 24 millions sterling.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

##### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

It gives us the utmost pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the following pleasing and important intelligence:

Arrived in town last evening, captain Decatur, commander of the Delaware sloop of war—which vessel fell in with and captured off Egg-Harbour, on Saturday evening, a French privateer schooner of 12 six-pounders and 70 men, out 18 days from Cape-Francois, had been two days on the coast, and had captured the ship Liberty, Vredenburg, which sailed from this port for Liverpool, a few days since, with a valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, rice, &c.—Took out the crew and put them on board of a vessel bound to Boston, put 17 of their own people on board the Liberty, and sent her with captain V. to the West-Indies.—She had also taken an English brig—and had plundered the ship Alexander Hamilton, Wife, from New-York to Baltimore, which vessel soon afterwards fell in with the Delaware, and gave the information which led to the capture. She is a new vessel, said to be built at Baltimore, and sails remarkably fast; but supposing the Delaware a British ship, and that she was safe in the jurisdiction of the United States, the caught a Scotch prize, and is now safely moored at Fort Mifflin. The Delaware, with a part of the marauders, lies at New-Castle until government determines in what manner they shall give them the fraternal embrace.

Also arrived at the fort, the British armed brig General Kepple, captain Lennon, 19 days from Martinique.

The Prussian brig Antoinette, Guygue, sent into Tortola on her passage from hence to St. Thomas, is liberated and since arrived at her destination.

July 10.

##### FATAL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

One evening last week, two men, in a state of intoxication, went into a shop in Penn Street, and called for liquor. A woman who attended, seeing their situation, refused to sell it. On which one of them knocked her down with his fist. The noise alarmed one of the neighbours, a Mrs. Perkins, a woman in years, who went into the house, and with great difficulty persuaded the injured woman to quit her shop, and go with her to her house. The two men followed, and burst open the door immediately after the women had entered, and abused them with vile language, knocked Mrs. Perkins down, kicked and stamped on her in such manner as to break her breast bone. She died in about half an hour. This happened about 10 o'clock, when some citizens passing by, and hearing a noise, entered the house, secured the men, and carried them before a magistrate, who committed them to gaol.

#### BALTIMORE, July 10.

##### GOOD NEWS!

By a gentleman who left New-Castle yesterday morning, we are informed that the ship Delaware, captain Decatur, arrived there on Sunday at one o'clock, with a French privateer of 16 guns, and 65 men, which he fell in with, and after a chase of a day and a night, captured her, among the shoals of Great Egg-Harbour. She had on board a Delaware pilot, whom she pressed the day before, while chased by capt. Decatur. The privateer was Baltimore-built, out 17 days from Cape-Francois, and had taken an English brig, bound from Halifax to New-York, and the ship Liberty, from Philadelphia to Liverpool. Captain Decatur deserves the greatest praise, as he only left New-Castle on the 5th, fell in with the privateer the next day, and returned with his trophy on Sunday. The above may be relied on, as it comes from a gentleman who personally conversed with captain Decatur and his officers, and saw both the Delaware and the above privateer.

When captain Decatur ran alongside and poured a broadside into the privateer, the Frenchman bawled out, "Why you take me? France has declared war against America." Capt. D. asked why his country gave or-

ders to capture our vessels, if she were not at war with us, and why he had taken the ship Liberty?

#### Annapolis, July 19.

The vacation in St. John's College will begin on Monday the 30th inst. and continue during the whole month of August.

#### LAW of the UNITED STATES. AN ACT

To declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

WHEREAS the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government; and the just claims of the United States, for reparation of the injuries committed, have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations, have been repelled with indignity; And whereas, under authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the United States are of right, freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties, and of the consular convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

[Approved and signed July 7, 1798.]

AT a period when our political rights have been invaded by a foreign power, and a continuance of that hostile conduct which we have so sensibly felt, and justly complained of, is still practised against us; when every disposition is manifested in that government, and its citizens individually, to harass and oppress us, and no prospect of redress, but by an appeal to arms; it becomes every man who takes an interest in the welfare of his country, and wishes to support her independence, (as every good citizen must,) to prepare for the threatened event, and place himself in a situation of defence. It having been thought judicious and expedient by our government to attempt a conciliation of differences between this country and France by negotiation, and such attempts having failed, a doubt can no longer exist, but the depredations already committed on our commerce will be carried to hostilities in the extreme, if their policy can possibly justify it. Under this impression, not to make some exertions as individuals to defend our injured rights, must be considered supineness or humiliation but ill suited to the characters of soldiers. To prepare then for the protection of those interests most dear to freemen, let me request you, in aid of the militia system under which we are incorporated, to use your influence with the officers and soldiers under your command to have frequent meetings in regiment, battalion and company, but particularly in company, as the men will be more readily convened in small bodies, and instructions more easily received. A little reflection will convince the mind of every man under the denomination of soldier, that the name only will not constitute the character, and taking a view of our present system, they will be easily convinced, that no more than name is to be required from it. If, therefore, they believe in the justice of the foregoing remarks, which are by no means intended to exaggerate the real state of things, they will not hesitate to declare with me, that it is high time to attend to our situation, and be prepared (as I hope every man is determined,) to ameliorate his political condition and redress his wrongs whenever government shall think proper to permit it. In order, then, to succeed on either of those occasions, we should be sensible of our danger, and having time in a great degree to ward off the impending blow, make proper use of the opportunity given us, by the earliest exertions to be acquainted with the use of arms, to which we may shortly be compelled to resort. Not only awkward, but extremely unhappy must that man be, who when called into the field, knows not how to handle his musket; and equally disagreeable, I apprehend, will be the situation of that officer, who, when called to command, may find himself from his own neglect, incompetent to the discharge of those duties which attach to his appointment; to avoid those difficulties alone, they will, no doubt, willingly come into the measure proposed for frequent meetings, at the time that the officers may find it expedient, independent of the meetings of the men, to endeavour to obtain every information in their power, that they may be better able to give the instructions required of them, and also by setting an example to those under their command worthy of attention and imitation, lead them to the adoption of salutary measures, which the law will not enable them to enforce.

As the militia are not furnished with arms by the public, and as a knowledge of them cannot be obtained without they are in actual possession of them, I would recommend that every man who has a gun, or can possibly procure one, be urged so carry it to the place of meeting, that he may be taught the true mode of handling it when called on an occasion more important than that of mustering for information. As our militia law must be acknowledged to be inadequate to its contemplated purposes, if discipline was intended to be effected by its operation, which no doubt was the case, the greatest opportunity is given to every American of displaying his public spirit, (the true characteristic of a freeman,) in supplying the defects of the law, by that energy and attention which cannot be involuntary, when his country is oppressed and himself

insulted and insulted. Again, then, I must solicit the immediate adoption of such steps as will tend to make us more respectable as soldiers in our own country, and more formidable to those who are, or may become, inimical to the liberties which we so extensively enjoy.

I consider it my duty, as commanding officer of the militia of Saint-Mary's and Charles counties, to make the foregoing suggestions, and trust that the officers of every grade, and the soldiers composing the brigade, will give them the most serious attention.

JNO. MITCHELL, B. G.

Port-Tobacco, July 9th. 1798.

*Charles Carroll, jun. and Edward Lloyd, Esquires, are appointed aids-de-camp to the commander in chief of this state.*

**HENRY CARBERY,**  
*Adjutant-General.*

## THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, 1798,  
Will be presented, an Historical Play, (never performed here,) called,

## COLUMBUS:

Or, A World Discovered.

*With new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations. The music composed by Mr. Reinagle, the proscenium and painted by Mr. Byrns.*

In this play the manners and customs of Mexico and Peru, characterise the first discovered nations of America. Such deviation from historical truth was deemed necessary for Dramatic effect, and has enabled the author to introduce the pathetic tale of CORA and ALONSO, from Marmontel's Incas.

In Act I. A procession of Indians, and the first landing of Columbus.

In Act III. Representation of a storm and earthquake, with a grand eruption from a Volcano.

In Act V. A march of sacrifice and procession to the execution of CORA. The whole to conclude with a grand pageant.

The scene of the volcano designed by J. Richards, Esquire, R. A. principal scene painter to Covent Garden Theatre, the rest of the scenery designed by Mr. Holland, and the whole executed by him and Mr. Stewart.

Machinist Mr. Lenthall—The dresses designed by Mr. Gibbons.

To which will be added, a Farce, in two acts, called,  
**The Village Lawyer.**

## Randall and Dobbin,

**PROPRIETORS** of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magoth river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mill, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mill to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

## NOTICE.

**THOSE** gentlemen that are desirous of forming a **TADPO** of HORSES on the Head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, will be pleased to observe, that there will be a meeting for that purpose at Mr. AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL'S tavern, on Saturday the 28th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon.

July 16, 1798.

## NOTICE.

**THE** subscriber intends to apply to Charles county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate in said county, called **FORTUNE'S RETREAT.**

**EDWARD EDELEN.**

Charles county, July 10, 1798.

## NOTICE.

**THE** partnership of **SAMPLA** and **PRICE** is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Annapolis, July 19, 1798.

## A Ferry Boat.

**THE** subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public in general, and his friends, that he has lately removed to Annapolis, where he intends to keep a ferry boat, and has now a new boat, just from the stocks, calculated particularly as a passage boat to carry horses and carriages, with good accommodations for gentlemen, and is now established to run from Annapolis to Rock-Hall, Kent-Island, Talbot, and Cook's point. He will lie at Mr. Carroll's wharf. All gentlemen who may think proper to employ him may be assured of the greatest attention and best endeavours to expedite the passage.

Annapolis, July, 1798.

**CLE TUCKER.**

**LIST of LETTERS** remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as letters.

**HENRY ROZIER, Esq;** Nauduff Hall, 1, Humphrey Weaver, reg. writs for Charles county, 1,  
Thomas Lomar, Esq; Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Robert Diggs, near Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Basil Edele, Charles county, 1,  
John Bruce, Cherry Hill, 1,  
John Maddox, Esq; Wicomico, 1,  
Doct. Hezekiah Dent, Charles county, 1,  
Ralph D. Boardman, near Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Doct. Jesse Jamieson, Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Joseph Luckett, Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Messrs. Marshall and Smoot, near Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Boyd Vaughan, merchant, near Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Luke Matthias, Charles county, 1,  
George Douglas, at Doct. Gerard Wood's, 1,  
Henry Lyon, Charles county, 1,  
Capt. Richardson, Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Lancelot Griffen, Charles county, 1,  
Elizabeth Gill, Charles county, 1,  
Benjamin Marshall, jun. near Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Francis Sewell, near Port-Tobacco, 1,  
Sarah Neale, Port-Tobacco, 1,  
George C. Smoot, Charles county, 1,  
Thomas Marshall, near Port-Tobacco, 1,  
William Owen, at Kofcos, Maryland, 1,  
Clerk of Charles county, 1,  
Messrs. Jeremiah and I. Booth, merchants, Nanjemoy, 1,  
Richard Robin, Charles county, 1,  
Joseph Hunt, do. do. 1,  
Elizabeth Steptoe, Sandy Point, Patowmack river, Virginia, 1,  
Doct. William Thompson, Charles county, 2.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bears from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid; which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

**OLIVER WOLCOTT,**

*Secretary of the treasury.*

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

**PURSUANT** to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attorneys, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the principal sums of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

*By order of the board of commissioners,*

*of the sinking fund,*

**EDWARD JONES, Sec'y.**

**VERY** little notice has hitherto been taken of an advertisement inserted some time since in the Maryland Gazette, respecting the payment of officers fees put into my hands for collection for the year 1797. I hereby give this last notice, that all those fees become payable on the tenth day of August next, and expect those persons from whom they are due will settle on or before that day, as I shall immediately thereafter proceed to execute all delinquents, and they may expect, where that is the case, I shall exact poundage fees for my trouble.

**JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of**  
Anne Arundel county.

July 6, 1798.

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## REPORT.

**Adjutant-General's Office,**

Annapolis, June 26th, 1798.

**WHEREAS** the commander in chief did, on the 20th day of February, 1795, by his general orders, direct that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this State, made and delivered at this office, on or before the 20th of June then next, and that the said return should be agreeably to the forms furnished by the adjutant-general. In pursuance of these orders, the adjutant-general did, on the 20th day of April following, address the major-generals of the several divisions, and forwarded to them the necessary blanks for the purpose of facilitating the returns agreeably to the said orders of the commander in chief, and the act of the general assembly of this State.

Few returns being made, the adjutant-general by directions of the commander in chief, did, on the 29th of November, 1796, require of the major-generals, information of the cause or causes which had, or might then exist, to prevent in so extraordinary a degree, the returns from being made.

Several similar directions were thought necessary by the commander in chief, and urged by the adjutant-general to the major-generals to expedite a complete return of the militia.

In this situation was the militia, on the 7th of August, 1797, when in consequence of a communication from the secretary of war, requiring the detachment pursuant to the act of congress, for the organizing, arming and equipping 5262 men from this State, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the commander in chief judged it necessary to order that the adjutant-general should lay before the executive of the State, without delay, a full return of the militia. This order was also immediately made known to the major-generals.

On the 14th of the same month, the commander in chief ordered that the adjutant-general should call on the commanders of division to furnish without delay their quota required by the president of the United States, of this State, and agreeably to the proportions fixed by the executive of Maryland. These orders, and the proportions of the quota required from the several divisions were also forwarded, with other communications to the different commanders of division.

The adjutant-general, in obedience to the orders of the commander in chief, on the 23d of September, 1797, requested of the major-generals, that they would, as early as possible, forward to this office returns of the drafts in their respective divisions, mentioning the names, and ranks of the officers thereunto belonging. And on the second day of December, 1797, the adjutant-general by farther orders from the commander in chief, repeated the request to the major-generals, that he might be enabled to give the necessary information to the commander in chief, and to the president of the United States. Some of the officers have complied with these general orders.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

The preceding orders in various instances having been ineffectually repeated, it is not without some degree of concern, that the commander in chief, from a sense of public duty, is constrained once more to renew them. He is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in effecting their execution, arising from the manifold defects in the militia system, but he had flattered himself that the zeal of the officers would have surmounted them long before this time.

As the aspect of our public affairs is extremely hostile, and as a speedy call may be made for this corps of the militia, it is earnestly pressed by the commander in chief, upon all the officers, especially those whose immediate duty it is to exert themselves in completing the drafts, to be ready at a moment's warning.

The major-generals of the second and third divisions are directed to rate to the commander in chief the causes of delay. In their absence out of the State, the eldest brigadier will attend to the discharge of this duty.

The adjutant-general will attend to the foregoing orders.

By order of the commander in chief,

**HENRY CARBERY,**  
Adjutant-general.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

## NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having any claims against the estate of **BENEDICT EDELEN**, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscribers, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

**JESSE EDELEN.**

**ELECTIUS EDELEN.**

} Administrators.

Piscataway, June 8, 1798.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living three miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, a negro man named **DICK**, who calls himself **DICK TANK**, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, stout and well made, has very large feet, and is remarkably fond of dress; his clothing cannot be described, as he took a variety with him. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him in any goal to that I get him again, shall receive **TWENTY DOLLARS**, and if thirty miles from home thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

**WILLIAM E. BERRY.**

June 30, 1798.

**B** is enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all and every case where the sheriff of a county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorized to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorized to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impanelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorized to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, *superfideas*, injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by  
JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.  
February 8, 1798.

## BACON'S LAWS For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

## For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis, EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old. 6w

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 11, 1798.

## To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, Well river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Piscataway, July 1, 1798.

THOMAS G. ADDISON, Esq. Piscataway, Maryland.  
The rev. W. D. Addison, Oxen Hill.  
Doct. William Baker, 2 letters.  
Nicholas Blacklock, Esq. 3 letters.  
Josias Beall, Esq. 2 letters.  
Mr. Richd. B. A. Boorman, near Piscataway.  
Mr. Thos. B. Clements, Piscataway.  
Mr. Moses Cawood, near Piscataway.  
Gen. John Dent, near Piscataway.  
Mr. Thomas M. Dent, Charles county, 2 letters.  
Mr. George W. Dent, Piscataway.  
Mr. Peter Dejean, Piscataway, 2 letters.  
Miss Digges, Patowmack, 2 letters.  
Mr. Edward Edelen, near Piscataway, 2 letters.  
Doct. Melancthon Freeman, Piscataway.  
Thomas Hanson, Esq. Oxen Hill.  
Mr. Samuel Hamilton, Green Hill.  
Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Charles county.  
Joseph W. Kennard, Piscataway.  
Mrs. Chloe Lee, Poplar Hill.  
Mrs. Jane Mackall, care of Mr. Marshall Dent.  
Mr. Middleton Marlowe, Piscataway.  
Mr. Samuel H. Marlowe, Piscataway.  
Joshua Plumb, Nanjemoy Creek.  
Mr. James Short, planter, Piscataway.  
Capt. Richd. Stonefreet, Broad Creek.  
Mr. Henry Stonefreet, Piscataway.  
Mr. William Stoytmyz, tailor in or near Piscataway.  
ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 30th of July next,

THAT valuable estate, the property of the subscriber, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, distant 12 miles from Annapolis, 7 from the Chesapeake, 1 from Patuxent river, 25 from the city of Washington, and 35 from the city of Baltimore, containing 1075 acres; upwards of half of this estate is now clothed with valuable woods, it abounds with very rich low ground which may easily be converted into excellent meadow and be watered at will; the soil is various as to quality, a part being stiff and excellently adapted to small grain, and other parts to Indian corn and tobacco of the first quality; there is on it a new handsome large framed mansion house, commanding a very beautiful, extensive, and variegated prospect. The situation is remarkably cool and pleasant, and no family in the state of Maryland enjoyed better health than the subscriber's during eighteen years residence on said estate. It will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may be most agreeable to such persons as may wish to purchase. Terms of sale will be, the purchase money to be paid at four equal yearly payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole to be immediately due and recoverable. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said land are leased for a term of years, thirteen of which are unexpired, yielding an annual rent at the rate of 2500 lbs. of crop tobacco per hundred acres.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

## To be RENTED,

And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the RISING SUN, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,  
May 29, 1798.

## To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis. It abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, cyders, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty panels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

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LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

## Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and is sufficient for any and every kind of husbandry; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grain. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, running from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of the land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public vendue, at the vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: EYITT'S CREEK FORD, containing four thousand two hundred and fifty acres, lying on Eyitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek, where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good ten-yard erected, with landry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Distive, containing fifty acres. Rofs's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and bath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's Cove, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.